

OCTOBER

Who's Who

Gold, had been revived within them, and they came out, almost, we might say, from the tomb, to warn the men of these times of the impending danger—of the danger elevating to the Presidential office a man of such sleepless and daring ambition as Hen-

of being brought into perpetual...
These hoary patriots have now, in all probability, discharged for the last time, this great duty to liberty and their country. Long ere their aid will be required in another great contest for the principles which they hold so dear, they will have been summoned to answer for the way in which they guarded and defended the precious boon they so dearly purchased for us. And awfully indeed will be the responsibility they will cast upon us, their descendants. If we have become so degenerate as to worship mad ambition, and to elevate corruption into the high consecrated to virtue and patriotism, they will stand acquitted, but we shall be held to answer. If the men of this generation, with the warning voice of the fathers of the Republic ringing in their ears, do not put down the dangerous and lead of Henry Clay, endeavoring to subvert the constitution of the country, and to destroy its liberties by the creation of vast manufacturing and monied monopolies, these hoary and venerable patriots, who have under the weight of many years and many infirmities, come out for the last time to admonish them, will be swift witnesses against them at that dread bar from which there is no appeal.—Democratic Gazette.

AWAKE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH—
RISE IN YOUR MAJESTY AND
CONSIGN HENRY CLAY TO THAT
OBLIVION WHICH THE TRAITOR
RICHLY MERITS.
HENRY CLAY'S PROTECTIVE POLICY.
We hasten to lay before our readers the following important letter from Col. Russell P. McCord to B. A. Reynolds, Esq., and as the gentleman occupies enviable position in society, and are well known in this and the adjoining county of Lowndes, as well as the references which Colonel McCord has given, we are prepared at any moment, to give further proof, should the unbelieving require it.

CARLOWVILLE, Oct. 5, 1844.
To the Editor of the Dallas Gazette:
You will oblige me by publishing the enclosed copy of a letter, which I have recently received from Col. Russell P. McCord, of Lowndes County. We did to God, it was in the hands of every man, from the Patrons of the Gulf of Mexico. It exhibits Mr. Clay in his true position, as a man, totally destitute of character.
But what shall we say of Col. Preston? He believed, in the year 1831, that the great object of Mr. Clay, in favor of a protective policy upon the country, was to destroy the perpetuity of the Southern States—he heard Mr. Clay make this declaration of Virginia; and now, with this foul and damning blot upon Mr. Clay, this man, William C. Preston, is using every art and effort, to induce the honest planters of the South, to commit the suicidal act of voting for Henry Clay. Shame! Shame!
Read it, Sir—publish it—spread it before the people. Let them see the statement, and let them hear the fact—the startling fact, that in the year 1831, Henry Clay declared, the great object of the Tariff System, to be, to render their States so valueless, that if they did not run away from their masters, that their masters would be glad to run away from them.
That Mr. Clay did, make the declaration attributed to him by Col. Preston, there can be no doubt; and there is just as little doubt, that Col. Preston, will not deny the statement of Col. McCord.

With great respect, I am, &c.
BERNARD A. REYNOLDS.
Lowndes, Oct. 2, 1844.
Dear Sir—The declaration which I heard, Col. Preston make, was to this effect: That at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, Mr. CLAY declared, that it was true, CONGRESS could not free our slaves, BUT THAT THEY COULD, BY HIGH IMPORTS, MAKE THEM SO VALUABLE, THAT IF THEY DID NOT RUN AWAY FROM THEM, WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO RUN AWAY FROM THEM; AND THAT WAS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM.
The declaration was made by Col. Preston in the fall and winter, I think, of 1831, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that summer. Col. Preston repeatedly made the same declaration, publicly and privately. Col. Clifton, of Dallas, Dr. Lawrence, of this County, Whigs; and Robert Rives and Reuben House, of this County, Democrats, heard Col. Preston make the same declaration, some of them like myself—repeatedly.

Yours truly,
R. P. McCORD.
B. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
Truly, this is protection to the South—And this Protective system is the darling of Henry Clay. Will Southerners doubt longer, the political inconsistency, you, even dishonesty of this shuffler, this wily slaveholder, with this declaration staring them in the face, for a moment, hesitate what course to pursue? His private character has proved worse than rotten. His political character has been uncertain and inconsistent. But there are those who have insisted, without even taking time for breath, that Mr. Clay was a friend to the South. Who will dare say so now?
Truly, a friend to the South! A friendship which would fitch from us our property, and make desolate our peaceful homes. We call upon our brethren of the Press to spread this matter far and wide. Let the whole South hear! Let all who will, read it. As our paper is not issued until Saturday, we have adopted this method of giving general circulation to this traitorous sentiment of the Whig candidate for the Presidency. There is ample time for proof to be obtained to the contrary, if proof can be had; but we have no fears upon that score; the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in Col. McCord's letter, are sufficient guarantees for the correctness of the statement.

Dallas Gazette.
From the Mason Telegraph—Extra.
COL. S. T. BAILY'S LETTER.
We call attention to the following correspondence between Messrs. Hunter and others, and Col. S. T. Baily. We trust the whigs of Georgia who congratulate themselves on the victory obtained the other day in Vermont, will peruse it with care.
Col. Baily is well known in this District and circuit, as a prominent and talented lawyer of the bar, and has hitherto been a member of the whig party.

MACON, 30th Sept. 1844.
DEAR SIR—We learn that you have recently returned from a somewhat protracted visit to the north, and while there, met with some difficulty in reclaiming a fugitive slave! May we trespass upon your attention for a brief statement of the embarrassments under which you labored, and a history of the personal peril you encountered in the reclamation of your property. You will readily perceive that our object in addressing you this note, is to ascertain, from a reliable source, the true position of the whig and democratic parties at the north, in regard to the great and absorbing question of Abolitionism.
A Georgian by adoption, and identified as you are with the South, in all the interests of a paramount citizen, and so extensively known throughout our limits, your statement cannot fail to carry with it most salutary influence.

Respectfully, your friends,
SAMUEL B. HUNTER,
WILLIAM SOLOMON,
A. P. POWERS,
H. K. GREEN,
D. C. CAMPBELL,
ROBERT COLLINS.
Col. S. T. BAILY, Vineville.

GENTLEMEN—Your note reached me last night, requiring a statement of the trials and perils which I encountered this summer at the north, and the position of the two great political parties there, touching abolition. It would require too much time and space to detail half the striking incidents which occurred in the affair to which you allude.—Briefly—my servant was seduced away from my sick family during my absence in Canada; I having left them in Vermont. I ascertained on my return, in what part of the country she was concealed; I went with a friend and retold her, and conveyed her to Baltimore. I was pursued through Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, by the Abolitionists, with the energy of hoards, but was saved by a corresponding energy and vigilance of a few faithful friends. On my return to my family in Vermont, myself and friend were arrested on a charge of kidnapping, punishable in that State, with ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Demons from Hell could not have manifested more ferocious malice than the gang who arrested us, and yet the majority of those who had aided and took a part in that prosecution, did not profess to be Abolitionists. After a tedious trial we were discharged, and on the ground that it was not proven that my servant was forced away against her will, and therefore no kidnapping. In this affair, the difference in the conduct of the whigs and democrats was most striking. The democrats gathered in from a distance, even from New Hampshire, although most of them strangers to me, and gave utterance loud and deep to their utter abhorrence and detestation of the infamous proceeding. Those from New Hampshire swore that no Southern gentleman could be treated thus in their State, while the whigs, with a few honorable exceptions, stood coldly aloof or directly aided in the prosecution—one of my relatives, a member of the Presbyterian church, informed me that whenever he attempted to vindicate me to members of his church, they would utter one united voice of condemnation, and yet he as well as they were whigs. Indeed I found throughout the New England and Middle States, a deep rooted hatred of slaveholders amongst the great mass of the whig party. I travelled through all those States and watched with an anxious desire to learn the truth. I travelled in disguise, as far as practicable, that they might not know I was a Southerner, and thus give me free scope to speak their minds without infringing the rules of politeness, and I came to a settled conviction in my own mind, that a majority of the democratic party at the North, are the warm friends of the South, and that a majority of the whigs there are our enemies—that a large majority of the Abolitionists are from the whig ranks, no honest man at the North pretends to deny. But that there are many Abolitionists from the democratic ranks, & many good friends among the whigs is just as certain.

This state of things is easily accounted for; the democratic party at the North, is with few exceptions, the same that sustained the country during the last war, while nearly all the leaders of the whigs in New England are the old Federalists of the worst school. The democrats retain all their ancient hatred of British arrogance and aggression, and therefore, when the British slander the Southern people or aggress upon their rights, they feel it an insult to themselves as Americans, while the Federalists side with England and join in the slanders of the Southern people.
I trust, gentlemen, I have sufficiently answered your questions. It is with reluctance that I have answered you—nothing but the rules of politeness has drawn forth this answer—a civil question demands a civil reply. I do not desire to be drawn into the disturbing current of politics, all I ask, is to be permitted, as heretofore, to glide along in an humble station, while others worry each other like dogs, on the political arena; and while I shall neither seek office nor set myself up as a teacher of political science, I shall claim the privilege of voting with whatever party I may honestly believe will best secure the interest and safety of the South. But, gentlemen, allow me in conclusion, to quote from the speech of the Hon. Rufus Choate, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered before the Clay Club of Boston, in August last.
"Does he reflect how vast a change! Sentiments of civilization have undergone on that whole subject (slavery) since 1820? Does he remember that in learning, the world is five hundred years older than it was then? Can he not read the gathering signs of the times? Does he not mark the blazing characters traced by the bodiless hand as in the unfinished picture? Does he not remember what the nations have done and especially what England has done within twenty years? Does he not see and feel that in that interval a public organized wholly new, aggressive, intolerant of the sight, intolerant of the cry of man in chains?"
There, gentlemen, you have the embodied—the printed sentiments of the whig party of the North and of some of the democrats of the North. And he must be blind indeed who can travel and tarry any considerable time at the North, and "not read the gathering signs of the times" nor "see the bodiless hand on the wall." And if I might be permitted with out arrogance, I would beseech the whole South to lay aside their party warfare and squabble for office, and unite in their best counsels, and their best energies to provide for their future safety before "the bodiless hand" writes their irrevocable doom.—The time is surely coming when they cannot rely on either whigs or democrats at the North, and when that day comes, happy will it be for them, if they have provided means of self reliance.

I remain, gentlemen,
Respectfully, yours, &c.
S. T. BAILY.
Messrs. Hunter, and others.

HENRY TO CASSIUS.
Here is another episode, before the ink is dry on the paper in which leave was taken of that which we were assured was the last. But this, it seems, has found its way into the newspapers without the least agency of either Cassius or Henry Clay. The public will naturally inquire how this occurred. It is thus stated in the Albany Atlas:

DOUBLE DEALING.—The following letter, as we learn from the Evening Journal, from which we take it, was written by Henry Clay to his kinsman, Cassius M. Clay, and was sent, under cover, to the Hon. Willis Green. Mr. G. forwarded it from Washington, under cover, to Mr. B. Blunt, of New York. Mr. Blunt delivered it to Mr. Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune, for Mr. G. M. Clay. Mr. Greeley, it is said, took it from his pocket, and it was found and published in the New York Democrat.

ASHLAND, Sept. 18, 1844.
"MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 10th instant, in which you state that you will be in Boston on the 19th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you, and therefore send it to the Hon. Willis Green, to be forwarded to you.
"I am perfectly persuaded of your friendliness and feel grateful for them. But you can have no conception, unless you have been here, of the injury which your letter to the Tribune was doing, and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. Our friend John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it even endangered the State of Kentucky. This effect resulted from your undertaking to speak of my private feelings and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you had been ten years separating in the abolition cause.
"Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it as not to wound your feelings, and I hope I did not.
"Had you been here, you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.
"You must be well aware of the very great delicacy of my position.
"At the North, I am represented as an ultra-supporter of the institution of slavery, whilst at the South I am described as an abolitionist; when I am neither one nor the other. As we have the same language, and are, more over, related, great care is made at the South against me at whatever falls from you. Therefore, you are even represented as being my son; hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection, and especially that you should avoid committing me."
"You are watched wherever you go, and every word you publicly express will be tortured and perverted as my own are.
"After all, I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the liberty men can be induced to support me. How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr. Slade?
"With assurances of my thankfulness for your friendly purposes, and with my best respects for Mrs. Clay,
"I am truly and faithfully, your friend,
H. CLAY.
"C. M. CLAY, Esq."

The New York Democrat in an article introductory to this letter, says: "We feel it due to Mr. Cassius M. Clay to state, that on Saturday afternoon he called at our office in company with his friend Mr. Elrah, of the Tribune, and examining the original letter, of which the following is a copy. After perusing it, and examining the signature thereto, he, in the most mainly and honorable manner, admitted that it was a genuine letter from Mr. Clay to him, and that the signature attached thereto was the genuine signature of Henry Clay. And Mr. Elrah added that they knew the circumstances under which it was sent. With these 'circumstances' we have nothing whatever to do at present."

From the Bay State Democrat.
THE GREAT LETTER WRITER.
We think that Mr. Clay is as much entitled to the name of The Great Letter Writer, as the late United States Bank to that of the Great Regulator.—It would be impossible to enumerate all the letters he has written on various subjects, since, and just before, his nomination. He has written long letters and short letters, in favor of a protective tariff and against a protective tariff; in favor of the annexation of Texas and against the annexation; in favor of the Mormon faith, on the subject of gloves and horse shoes; on the subject of duelling, (in which he says, "I cannot reconcile to my sense of propriety to make a declaration one way or the other.") and upon most every subject, and to almost every body. Surely Mr. Clay is now entitled to the appellation of The Great Letter Writer, to every body, and for and against almost every thing.
There is yet another name that would apply with great appropriateness to Mr. Clay, viz: The Everlasting Candidate. This will do very well before election; after election we guess he will be called the Great Rejected. And here we will leave the present, assuring our friends that should Mr. Clay write any more letters before the election we will do him the justice to state the fact at the earliest day possible.

AN INSULT WELL ANSWERED.
At a late Democratic meeting in Virginia, Maj. Davezac (Jackson's companion in arms at New Orleans) was one of the speakers. After he had concluded a whig asked the privilege of replying, which was granted, when he commenced taunting Maj. D. with being a "foreigner" to which he replied:
"Sir: I am sorry to interrupt you, but I cannot permit no man to use such language in my presence. Judging from your appearance, I was an American citizen before you were born. I have a son, born an American citizen, older than you. As for myself, I have been four times naturalized. I was naturalized by the sanction of the treaty of Louisiana, the highest form of law known to the Constitution. The rights of an American citizen were conferred upon me by the law creating the Territorial Government of Louisiana; and I was admitted to all the rights, blessings, and obligations which belong to you, my fellow citizens by the law bringing the State of Louisiana into our glorious Confederacy." Then turning to the Whig speaker, his eye flashing as on the plains of New Orleans, and his heart swelling with the majesty of old recollections, he continued: "Sir, you look now as if you desired to know where was the fourth time of my naturalization, and who were my sponsors? The consecrated spot on which I received the right of naturalization was the battle ground of New Orleans; the altar was victory; the baptismal water was blood and fire; and Andrew Jackson was my godfather; and patriotism and freedom and glory, were my godmothers." The mighty mass of listeners rose spontaneously, and gave nine cheers for our gallant speaker. The coin was soon missing.

CITY THE SORROWS OF THE POOR OLD MAN.
The prospects of Old Harry are deplorable indeed. Hear what one of his no-inventive organs says:
WHIGS, WILL YOU ORGANIZE?—We address one more message of entreaty and exhortation to the friends of Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff in our own and Sister States, but especially in our own, in favor of instant and thorough organization. Without this we shall be beaten in spite of our great strength and overweening confidence. We must have a thorough Whig Organization, especially in the strong Loco Foco counties, towns and election districts. It is here that we shall be beaten, if beaten we are, and by joint voting. We have not a doubt that Whigs were shamefully defeated in the Election of '40 as we have repeatedly shown.—The vote of the strong Loco Foco States, New Hampshire and Illinois were far heavier in proportion to their population than that of any Whig State. So in this State, and in all States, the Loco Foco strongholds pulled a much stronger vote than any other portions.

THE TRIBUNE OF THURSDAY.
The Tribune is evidently frightened. It affects to fear illegal voting from our side. We ask friend Greeley, who defeated the one-day election bill of Dr. Duncan? Beware, Dem crats! This language of the Tribune is only an attempt to cover the frauds the Whigs intend to commit upon the ballot box at the November election.
"Whigs will you organize?" Why they have been thoroughly organized for the last six months. But the 30,000 majority which the Democracy intend to give Silas Wright require a new organization on the part of the Whigs. They have only calculated, heretofore, to poll about 10 or 15,000 illegal votes in this State; but now they find that they will require at least 30,000. Hence the lamentations of the Tribune.
Organize Whigs, or not, just as you choose; you are doomed to a defeat; one from which you will not recover in twenty years. The people of this State and this Union are anxious to record their verdict against you. We care not for your organization; the Democracy, every man of them, intend to deposit their ballots for Puk, Dallas, Wright and Gardner. This is the kind of organization we intend to effect. The capital, or organization of our opponents will be ineffectual. The importance of the great questions at issue has created an enthusiasm among the Democracy of the Union that is irresistible.—N. Y. Tribune.

From the Maria Herald.
THE WHIGS OF ALABAMA IN A FIX.
The Whigs of Montgomery county have resolved to have a Mass Convention in the town of Montgomery on the 24th day of October next, and after appointing Colougl,

Mayors, Doctors, Judges, Esquires and other titled gentlemen, to bring the diseased body of Whiggery in Alabama to that hospital for such hopeless cases, passed a resolution, which was the eighth in the series, setting forth the necessity of speedy and desperate remedies, which reads thus: "Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair, to address the Whigs of Alabama upon the proposed Convention to be held here on the 24th of October next. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, as a part of said committee: Dr. Holt, Dr. Ames, Dr. Sims, Dr. Burney, Dr. Pollard, Dr. Oliver, and Dr. Vickers."
Seven Doctors to set forth the alarming symptoms of Whiggery! Really, it is a blessed dispensation of Providence that so few of our citizens have the Whig complaint, when, in its best condition, as in Montgomery, so many Doctors of so high character and acknowledged skill are called in to save the impatient sufferer. We are not alarmist, but we feel it a duty to apprise our friends of the horrible condition of those who are attacked with Whiggery in Alabama, and are gratified to be enabled to inform them that the cold weather, about November, will not only remove all cause for alarm, but that the "defeat" of the disease are, mainly, confined to Montgomery and Dallas, and that the rash, inconsiderate, and imprudent are almost exclusively its victims.

VERY GOOD.
In the procession at Columbia on Wednesday last there were two palpable hits at Whiggery that were greeted with roars of laughter on all sides.—We believe both accompanied the Marietta delegates. One was a capital burlesque of the Mill Boy of Slashes. The horse on which he rode was lame, and his ballast was composed of bags filled with Masonry. Abolition, the Bank, and other heavy weights! The other was a representation of two hungry fellows eating a dinner of cold potatoes; one exclaiming, with extended knife and fork: "Dang it, where's the roast beef?"

POSTSCRIPT.
Just as we were going to press, an alarm was raised that the Penitentiary was on fire. We repaired, forthwith, to the building, and found the whole of the fine work-shops on South side of the yard on fire, which, with all their contents, are burned to the ground. The prisoners had been locked in their cells for the night, about fifteen minutes before the fire broke out, which probably prevented the escape of many, perhaps all, of them.
It appears to have been a pre-concerted plan amongst some of the prisoners, as it was so arranged as to have the fire break out while they were at supper.
The presence of mind and discipline exercised by Col. Bradley, our excellent Warden, prevented any confusion; and when we left, the fire was abating, and all is safe.

PUBLIC MEN.
Some persons seem to live only to praise, and never become disgusted with the soft words of adulation which are constantly whispered in their ears, and the only solution we can give the problem is, that they have run "crazy" within, which common sense has never filled. Their food is surely substantial, and yet they fasten, and they even boast of their fastidiousness in performing their duties, they need but little nourishment to supply the requisite amount.

AN INSTRUCTIVE FACT.—In Maine previous to the late election, the Texas question occupied a prominent position in the discussions. The federal orators and prosers dressed it up in the most hideous forms imaginable. The slavery view was most industriously used, and the strongest appeals were made to the anti-slavery sentiment of the people, under the most gross misrepresentations; but the result has been that the democrats have swelled their vote over two thousand above any previous vote. The measure of annexation is already one of the most popular measures before the people, and is destined to be still more so.—These facts prove the democrats of Maine, to be more true to the political interests of the South, than are those whigs of the South who have abandoned Texas, to follow Mr. Clay in his political tergiversations.—Dem. Mentor.

ACCURACY OF DESCRIPTION.
An exchange paper, in speaking of the growing importance of Memphis, Tenn., says: "The population amounts to six thousand persons, and sixty-five thousand bales of cotton."
This is very like a learned Professor's description of Albany: "It contains six thousand houses and twenty-five thousand inhabitants, all standing with their gables ends to the street."

It is said that Henry Clay's letter, repudiating Cassius, overtook Tom Corwin, who is stumping in Ohio, and speaking after the manner of Cassius.—Tom swore that he would not make another speech in favor of Henry, until he stopped writing letters.
John can you tell me the difference between attraction of gravitation and attraction of cohesion?—Yes, sir; attraction of gravitation pulls a drunken man to the ground, and the attraction of cohesion prevents him from getting up again.

Devil and treat the old rascal according to his deserts. In the first place, my friends, let us look at the world. It is a curious compound of sin, sadness, misery, happiness, pain, pleasure, fairness, deceit, hypocrisy, humility, pride, vanity, foolishness, folly, a little alloyed righteousness, & any quantity of what may be termed refined rascality. It is a great world, but an exceeding rough one; and I suppose its asperities can never be smoothed by the common jack-plane of preaching. If my patent discourses don't put a polish upon it, I can't imagine what will; and I have come to the conclusion that my sermons can have no more effect upon the world at large, than the putting of a few bottles of Sands' Sarsaparilla into the bowels of the earth, to prevent volcanic eruptions. It is as evident as tooth pulling that while the world improves mechanically, scientifically, and in knowledge, it advances not a single step morally. Its moral condition is just the same as it was when mother Eve stuck her tushes into the forbidden apple, and induced her erring and unlawful husband to take a bite also; and it always will be the same, so long as human nature remains unchanged. Now with all his gild and whitewash he is but a mass of corruption. He may be heavily plated with the silver of holiness, and yet in business transactions, he betrays his baseness. I am not afraid to say it, my friends, there is not a man breathing under the blue canopy of heaven, notwithstanding his pretensions to honesty, piety, and righteousness, who does not, in dealings with the world, dissimulate, prevaricate, deprecate, gain at any rate. It is a hypocritical world. "When man is poor and in humble circumstances, he preaches up the doctrine of an equal distribution of wealth; but when fortune has once favored him, he laughs at himself for ever having entertained such foolish ideas. O man! what a delightful specimen of duplicity thou art! And O, world, world—how art thou filled with corruption! [Solus.] If I could safely move out of it, with soul, body, breeches and boots entire, I'd put my locomotive faculties into operation, and walk into eternity in the exceedingly small space of no time at all.

My hearers—I will now touch upon the Flesh. This perishable portion of humanity, however fair it seem, is as full of the maggots of error as an old cheese is of skipers. It is fraught with failings that no effort of the will can remedy. The spirit often times wants to do a great deal in the way of virtue, sobriety and reformation; but owing to the weakness of the flesh, it can at best but a scanty foothold in climbing the hill of resolution. Truly all flesh is as grass; to-day it is fair and flourishing, to-morrow it is cut down in its greenness, or perforce it may be left to wither upon the frost-scathed fields of age. The flesh that outwardly looks the fairest oftentimes contains the worst of foulness within. There are not a few of earth's fleshy excrescences who appear as pure as Parian marble, and yet are perfectly saturated with insincerity, deceit, and unadulterated scoundrelism. Some young and tender female flesh, my friends, looks indeed lovely—good enough to eat without cooking; but beware of the bones! When you come to make a matrimonial meal of this kind of flesh, (or rather fish) you will find, as is the case with all other shad, that hundreds of little molesting bones lie concealed to mar the pleasures of your repast. Don't be led astray by the beauties of the flesh, my brethren, but look to the loveliness of the mind. Their charms and attractions will continue to glisten when the carnal portion is stript of its adornments, and faded in the autumnal atmosphere of Time.

My worthy friends—I will now proceed to the devil. He is an old enemy of mine—I wish to have nothing to do with him, and therefore shall say but little about him. He is truly a wicked wile, wandering about the earth seeking whom, among us sheep, he might make mutton of. He plays the very mischief to the world—causes frail men to lie, swear, rob, cheat, drink rum, and work his own ruin. He makes young men seduce the girls, and gives the girls an uncontrollable non-resistant inclination. Excuse me, my hearers, if I make use of the same injunction to the devil as a member of Congress did to another: "Go home G—d—d—d you, where you belong!" which is as much as to say Go to H—ll!" So mote it be!

INCREASE OF CRIME.—Within forty years commitments for crime have increased in England from 5000 to 31,000, more than six fold—four times faster than the increase of population.
In Scotland, the increase of crime in the same period, has risen from 89 to 3,884—forty three fold, and has advanced twenty-five times faster than the population.
That this prodigious increase has occurred during a period of almost unbroken peace, amid great improvement in criminal legislation and prison discipline, too, and notwithstanding unparalleled efforts to diffuse education and religion, creates a problem of no easy solution.—Boston Recorder.

The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at Marietta, on the 12th inst. Bishop Waugh presided assisted by Bishops Soule and James. The Conference refused to concur in the resolution of the General Conference, recommending the change of the sixth restrictive rule, only one person voting in its favor, 132 against it. Bishop Waugh, in his closing address, declared the belief that the Church would not be divided.

TROUBLE AMONG THE COONS.
The Election news last evening from Delaware and Maryland, produced consternation among the Coons of this city, and they were seen running about like coons do when caught in a hen-roost and the hole by which they entered closed. We had never entertained any hope of either of these states, but we begin to think now that it would be the greatest injustice not to take little Delaware into the Democratic family,

From the Spartan.
SHORT PATENT SERMON.
By Dow, Jr.
My Hearers,—In treating this subject, I shall not, as did a brother, "pass by the World, touch lightly on the Flesh, and hasten right on to the Devil," but I shall pause to take a look at the World, go into the Flesh pretty deeply, then go to the

and perhaps Maryland also. We will make them welcome if they prove themselves deserving admission, though we could well do without them. They have thus far done nobly; and must convince all who can see and understand the signs of the times, that the redeeming spirit of Democracy is rising with healing on its wings.

Pennsylvanian.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HENRIED, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAY, of Montgomery.
DIXON HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN A. NOOK, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALL, of Mobile.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We are at this time very much in need of money to purchase a stock of paper, and earnestly request those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising &c. to settle their accounts during the term of our approaching Circuit Court. We are not asking for money that will be due at the end of this year, but money which has been due for months and years. Necessity compels us to make this plain request, at which we hope none will be offended; but if they should, we may as well cease from business for the want of patronage as the want of pay.

In copying the following article from the Palladium, we would here merely remark, that the recommendation it contains of the name of the Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as the democratic candidate for Governor, has met, so far we have heard, any expression of opinion, with general approbation, almost without a single exception. We are pleased to see a determination expressed by the editors of the Montgomery Advertiser and Wetumpka Argus, to support the claims of a candidate in the Northern part of the State, as a matter of justice to the Northern democracy; the two last Governors having been taken from the Southern part of the State. We presume this feeling is general. Mr. Chapman has been long and favorably known as an able and faithful representative, and we do not now think of one who would probably be more acceptable or more likely to thoroughly unite the democratic party in this portion of the State.

HON. R. CHAPMAN.

The period has arrived for the voters of Alabama to turn their attention to the selection of a suitable candidate for Governor. We have seen the names of several gentlemen mentioned, but no one proposed by any of the Democratic Journals. Concert of action should be had, and a judicious selection made, without reference to sectional feelings. A man qualified & free from objection should be selected to be the standard bearer of the Democracy of Alabama.

For the purpose of doing this, we present to the public the name of the Hon. Reuben Chapman, a man every way suitable, who has made a faithful, vigilant and active member of Congress for the last eight or ten years.

We believe that Mr. Chapman will be more acceptable to the democratic party than any other man that we can now call to our mind. We ask the editorial corps of Alabama to pass round the name of Mr. Chapman, or designate one who may seem to them more suitable. We expect to do battle for the nominee, whosoever he may be, and we desire only in this, to make known our preference. In this quarter of the State Mr. Chapman is well known by the rank and file and his worth is duly appreciated. We are satisfied that no one will be more acceptable to the democracy than him.—Palladium.

On Monday last, F. W. BOWDEN, Esq. of Talladega, delivered a political speech to a large number of the citizens of this county in the Court-house in this place. The speech was chiefly confined to the discussion of three principal questions of Bank, Tariff and Annexation. His arguments were clear and convincing, and we regret that we have not time or room to present them in a condensed form. We have seldom seen a more attentive assemblage, and their gratification was abundantly manifested by frequent and hearty bursts of applause.

By particular request, Mr. Bowden will again address the citizens of this county at the Methodist Church in this place, on Thursday evening next at candle light. The LADIES of Town and country are particularly invited to attend.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
A NATIONAL BANK.—We find in the Louisville Democrat a letter from a partner of one of the oldest jobbing houses in this

city, to a friend in that part of the country, stating his reasons for decidedly rejecting Clay and espousing the cause of Polk and Dallas.

We make an extract of his remarks on the question of a United States Bank, as they are expressive of the sentiments beginning to prevail among a considerable portion of the jobbing merchants in this city.

"I was in favor of a U. S. Bank, and thought that the good of the country called for it, up to the time of President Tyler's vetoes. When the first bank was created, the currency of the country was unsound; the Banks had suspended almost entirely the payment of specie, and the country was just rising from the revolutionary struggle, owing a heavy debt. When the second bank was chartered, the banks were under suspension, the country just recovering from the last war with England, and owed a large debt. The situation of that bank at the close of its charter, was never known to the country, but the State institution that had its back to receive the monster, sank under the load never to rise. And I say now, that the State Banks of the country are in a sound and healthy state; that the exchanges of the country were never in a better condition; that the General Government has now in the Treasury nearly or quite enough to pay all its debts; and that so many in the country think a U. S. Bank unconstitutional, should be considered a sufficient reason why we should never resort to another. If other arguments are necessary, let us resort to the convulsive groans of a mighty nation, writhing under the agonies of the dying struggles of late bank, speak. Let the cries of widows and orphans, bereft of all their property, speak. Let the losses of unfortunate stockholders, speak. Let the loss of moral integrity (worth more than money) on the part of many of its managers, speak. Nay, let a voice come up from the grave of its President, who has met an untimely death from corroding thoughts that could not be hushed, speak forth to the people, and say—trust not the power in the hands of those who advocate the re-establishment of this monster. More anon.

Very truly yours."

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA REDEEMED FROM FEDERALIST DEMOCRATIC THUNDER IN THE SOUTH!!!
HURRAH FOR YOUNG HENRY DALLAS AND VICTORY!!!

We are glad to have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that another southern State has been rescued from the embrace of Federalism. Georgia has spoken, and her voice is for POLK, and DALLAS and TEXAS, and against CLAY, ADAMS and SLIDE.

The returns from this State are not yet complete, but enough have come in to ensure us the State, by a popular vote of about 3,000, which vote will be increased in November. Notwithstanding the way in which the Districts have been "gerrymandered," so as to make 5 Whig and 3 Democratic districts, we have carried 4 members of Congress, electing Jones, Haralson, Lumpkin and Cobb, the whigs electing Toombs, Poe, Stephens and probably King.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

We have returns from 90 counties; those to be heard from, namely: Ware, Lowndes, and Thomas, in the 1st district. We shall publish our table when the returns are complete, and when we receive the full votes in the several counties from which we have only majorities. The number of votes polled at this election, will be the largest ever given in before, by at least three to four thousand. The aggregate of the 90 counties is as follows:

	Dem.	Whig.
1st district,	2329	2817
2d "	6095	5875
3d "	4813	4952
4th "	5163	4900
5th "	6871	4083
6th "	6368	4122
7th "	3162	4199
8th "	3302	4665
	38,493	35,665

Dem. majority, 2,625

Constitutionalist.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have kept back our paper for the returns of to night, and have now only time to say that Francis R. Shunk, the democratic candidate for governor, is *certainly* elected, and that we believe his majority will range between 5,500 and 7,500.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MAJORITIES.	Shunk (dem.)	Markle (whig.)
Adams,	4,456	700
Berks,	312	
Bucks,		664
Chester,	41	
Cumberland,		844
Dauphin,		575
Delaware,		515
Franklin,		3,967
Lancaster,		735
Lebanon,	264	
Lehigh,	1,163	
Montgomery,	911	
Northampton,	800	
Northumberland,	1,126	
Perry,		1,937
Philadelphia county,		4,006
" " city,		
Schuylkill,	1,103	
York,	894	
Washington,	200	
Payette,	450	
Greene,	950	
Westmoreland,	1,800	
Junata,	110	
Columbia,	1,800	
Midlin,	100	
Monroe,	1,200	
Somerset,		1,500

Alleghany, 2,250
17,655 17,693
Markle's majority so far 8.

PENNSYLVANIA. HURRAH FOR THE KEYSTONE STATE!

In despite of cunning intrigue and corrupt bargaining the democrats have carried Pennsylvania. A desperate effort was made by the Whigs to carry this State, as their last chance. They entered into a bargain with the Native American party, to vote their ticket for State and Congressional officers, provided they voted for M. their candidate for Governor. It was agreed to, and the result has been the election of 3 "natives" members of Congress, and a majority of 4006 in the city of Philadelphia for Markle, where the Whigs before used to have about 2500, and a majority of 1797 in the county, where the democrats used to have a majority of about 3000. Thus the whigs gained about 6000 votes by this corrupt amalgamation with the "natives." But throughout the State they have lost. The democrats have gained four or five members of Congress in the State, which will give them a majority of the delegation, and they will also have a majority of over 20 on joint ballot, in the Legislature. The popular vote for 42 counties places Shunk 971 ahead, and 16 counties to be heard from, three whig and three democratic which Mr. V. Brown, in 1840, over 1,500. Shunk is, therefore, elected, by nearly 5,000, and this majority will be largely increased in November, when the State is called upon to vote for James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas.

Montgomery Advertiser.

OHIO.—From this State we have the most cheering accounts by the mail of Monday evening. A letter from Cincinnati gives the majorities in four counties heard from, as follows:

Harrison, for Todd, Democrat, 1919 maj.	
Porter, " " " "	1350 "
Brown and " " "	
Clermont, " " "	1630 "
	499 "

In the 4 counties above Shannon's majority in 40 was 1672, in 42 3480,—showing a magnificent gain of 3218 over the vote in 19 and 1 of 1840 over the vote in 42.—In 39 Corwin (whig) beat Shannon (Dem.) in 42 Shannon beat Corwin, for Governor. Hence we presume Todd is elected.

We understand the Louisville Journal (daily) adds another county to the above, in which the Democrat majority is increased.

P. S. By Tuesday evening's mail we received a slip from the Nashville Union, which reports that of 15 counties heard from in Ohio, the democrats have gained on their vote in 1842, an aggregate of 965, and the Whigs have gained on their vote the same year 437,—making the average democratic gain on the vote of 1842, thus far,—528.

OHIO.

We have before us an Ohio Statesman Extra of October 10, which gives returns from 57 counties, which, added to additional reports in the Nation 3 Intelligence and Baltimore Sun, make 65 counties heard from. As we cannot rely upon these accounts, some of which are reported, we postpone all another day the particulars. In these 65 counties, the majority for Earthly, (Whig) 18,725, and for Todd, (Democrat) 16,853. Present reported majority for Bartley, (Whig) 1,842.—In the same counties in 1840, Harrison's majority was 21,069. Democratic gain since '40, twenty two thousand two hundred and twenty seven.

In the remaining 11 counties in 1840, the Whig majority was 2,672. Last year, (1843) four of these counties were Whig, and seven Democratic and gave 109 Democratic majority. A similar Democratic gain, since '40, will make the boasted whig exceedingly small.

We give a letter received last night:

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have no further returns; except Erie county, which the Baltimore Sun reports at 1,350, about the same as we estimated it yesterday morning, in making out Shunk's majority to be about 5,500. There are five Democratic counties yet to hear from. Fourth Congressional District.—C. J. Ingersoll is certainly re-elected by 175 majority, according to the Official returns and no mistake.—Richmond Enquirer.

DELAWARE ELECTIONS.

An election was held in this State on the 1st inst. for assessors, and inspectors, which resulted in favor of the Democrats, by a majority of sixty-six in the whole State.

The Delaware Gazette says the average majority for inspectors and assessors is 241, and we will therefore put it at that in our recapitulation.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.
New Castle,	—	68
Kent,	—	107
Sussex,	241	—
	241	175
Dem. maj. in the State,	66	

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

RULES FOR THE BEHAVIOR OF THE DEMOCRATS, TOWARDS THE WHIGS, AFTER THE ELECTION OF MR. POLK.

Inasmuch as the omens of Mr. Polk's election become more auspicious with every successive day, it is time to bethink ourselves of the manner in which we shall behave towards our political adversaries in the hour of their defeat. A friend of ours, a person of great magnanimity of feeling, and possessed of that highest kind of good breeding, which springs from a natural humanity

of disposition, has taken the pains to draw up a few rules, concerning the demeanor proper to be observed on this occasion, which we here lay before our readers.

"When you meet a whig next November, after the elections, it is your duty to treat him with great consideration and tenderness, for you should not forget that when the whigs are defeated, they have nothing to fall back upon for consideration; whereas, if the case had been your own, you know that you would only have the battle to fight over again, and as is always the case with truth, must certainly prevail in the end.

"Hereafter, when the idea of a national Bank is as obsolete as the New England belief in witches, the whigs will of course say they were never in favor of such an institution. Do not contradict them; admit that you might be mistaken; and add that on thinking the matter over you recollect that it was Joe Smith and not Henry Clay who so vehemently desired the establishment of a United States Bank. Let them down gently because they are not to rise again. Do not forget this.

"The whigs will attempt to crowd into the democratic party. There are men among them who are not unworthy of admission; it would therefore be unwise to reject them all. Wink at the errors of those who have transgressed through ignorance or the prejudices of education. But there are also among them some who while they condemn Mr. Clay's declared policy in every particular will yet vote for him at the coming election. Such ought not to be permitted to vote for any other person, whether he be a candidate or not, during the whole of their unnatural lives. Eschew them, bar the gates of the democratic party firmly against them.

"When Audubon's new work on the quadrupeds of America comes out, recollect that you cannot discourse freely in the presence of a whig concerning all the animals described in it. If you happen to be turning over the plates that belong to it, as certain beforehand in what part of the series the engraving of the animal comes, is to be found, and when you approach it, dexterously turn over two or three leaves at once, so as to avoid the sight of it altogether.

"When you have occasion to speak of Vice Chancellor McCoo, drop the name and call him merely the Vice Chancellor. If you must speak of Coney Islands, be particular to pronounce it Coney, not Coney Island, according to the prevailing pronunciation, otherwise you may get yourself into a scrape. If you happen to like hard cider, do not say so. It will be expedient to express your meaning by the phrase: 'I prefer the soft juice of the apple,' even though you abhor circumlocution.

"There is one jest of which you must especially beware. Never under a whig should call you a horse, say nothing about that carriage which was built and sent to Wheeling to bring the whig President elect to Washington. In the case supposed, and in that only, simply say that, if you are a horse you are not harnessed to that carriage. Say this slowly, and take care in the utterance, to get as far from the reach of any mischief as you possibly can, for your peril will be great. The carriage, by the way, will answer very well to take Mr. Clay to Kentucky from Wheeling, and the expense, the referee, will not be entirely thrown away."

STATE CONVENTION.

We are glad to find that the views we expressed in regard to a convention of the democratic party of Alabama, to nominate a candidate for Governor at the election of 1845, receive the general approbation of the democratic press. The Huntsville Democrat says:—With the Journal and Flag we endorse the views of the Montgomery Advertiser which favors postponing the consideration of this question. We have enough to do in pressing the question, who shall be President. If we had not, we can imagine on good reason for holding a convention before next Spring—at least before the first Monday in March.

The first Monday in March in our opinion will be as favorable for the sitting of the convention as any that can be suggested. It will carry the convention beyond the sessions of the Legislature and the Supreme Court, and will not interfere with the early operations of our planters. When the questions in regard to its organization fairly arise for discussion, none will be found more earnest than ourselves in advocating such a mode of election of its members, & such rules for its government, as will best tend to give full effect to the will of the yeomanry of the State. We shall have our partialities as expressed in our former article; but when a fair decision upon the claims of different candidates is had, they will be merged in favor of the candidate of the people.

Montgomery Advertiser.

SOWING WHEAT.

1. Time of Sowing.—Nine times out of ten wheat sown early, say by the last of September, or not later than the middle of October, is better than the later sowing. When sowing early, roots have time to grow deep into the earth, and the plants are in little or no danger of being frozen out in winter. May wheat may be sown a little later, but other varieties sown late will not only be apt to freeze out, but ten chances to one if the rust does not destroy it before ripening.

2. Preparation of Land.—Clay soil, with a good coat of vegetable or animal deposit is best suited to the growth of wheat, then sow from a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, in proportion to the strength of the land, and plow it in lightly. Some good farmers finish seedling by harrowing or brushing and rolling, but if the land is tolerably smooth, the plowing is all sufficient, and in some cases, best.

3. Preparation of Seed.—Wheat should be washed before sowing and all defective grains separated, and there are many solutions in which farmers recommend the wheat to be soaked to prevent smut, and other diseases, but as our experience has demonstrated nothing satisfactory on this

subject, we have, at present, nothing to recommend.

Good seed good preparation of land, strong soil, and careful putting in at the proper season, will insure a good crop—nothing else will.—Tenn. Agriculturist.

Late Sown Wheat.—I see in the Cultivator, of July last, an inquiry concerning late sowing of fall wheat. On this subject I have some experience. In the fall of 1832, I had a fine large Irish potatoe field; we were late getting off the potatoes; immediately after which we had it sown in wheat. After sowing, I think the day after, there came on a severe freeze, and prevented the grain from vegetating until spring. In the spring it came up most beautifully, threw well, and produced as fine a yield and as good a seed as I ever had. This success induced me to try again, and it succeeded equally to my satisfaction, so that I have adopted it as my system of sowing fall wheat.

There is but one objection to it in Illinois, and that I have never experienced until the present year, and I believe the same difficulty has attended early sown as well as late, but not perhaps to the same extent—that is, the blast or rust; but if we are more exposed to this evil, we are more than compensated for it (which will only be occasionally) in the security it affords against the fly and the severity of the winter; in both cases I believe it to be a sure protection, particularly in the later which is very fatal to us in this country. To effectually secure either or both of these ends, it should be sown late in the fall, or any time in open spells in winter.

Albany Cultivator.

MARRIED, by the Rev. S. G. Jenkins, on the 12th Oct. Inst. at the residence of Dr. Mitchell, Benton Co. Ala. the Rev. C. L. R. Boyd to Miss E. M. R. Clanton of Macon Co. Ala.

MARRIED, by the Rev. S. G. Jenkins, on the 15th Oct. Inst. Mr. James A. Williams of Benton Co. to Miss Emily Balfor of Talladega Co.

MARRIED, by the Rev. S. G. Jenkins, on the 17th Oct. Inst. at the residence of Col. H. Williams, Mr. Abner H. Barbers to Miss Sarah Ann Griffin, all of Benton County.

Talladega papers please copy.

YOUNG & NISBET.

Our Goods were brought to sell.

Just received and opened a well selected stock of

Fall & Winter GOODS.

And now in market.

We are thankful for small and more so for large favors, if you want good bargains CALL AT OUR SIGN.

Octo. 22, 1844.—R.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Etnan Shuffield, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, on the 21st of October, 1844, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

ISHAM SHUFFIELD, Adm.

Octo. 23, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Adam Shuffield dec. will sell at the late residence of said deceased, near the mouth of Green's Creek on the 25th of November next, the following property, to-wit:

One Negro Boy about eighteen years of age. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and a quantity of Cotton and corn. Some articles of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils. &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ISHAM SHUFFIELD, Adm.

Octo. 16, 1844.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Morgan county and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in Lebanon DeKalb Co. Ala., on Monday the 2nd day of December next, the N. W. fourth of Sec. 21, T. 9, R. 6 east, in the Coosa Land district, levied on as the property of Benj. H. & W. B. Rhoden to satisfy said Execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

Also at the same time and place, by virtue of two executions from the Circuit Court of Morgan County, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the S. W. fourth of sec. 20, T. 9, R. 7, east, and the East half of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 11, T. 9, R. 7, east, in DeKalb Co. Ala. levied on as the property of James Lamar to satisfy said executions in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

Also at the same time and place, by virtue of an execution issued from the county court of Morgan Co. and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the East half of the North East fourth of Sec. 23, T. 7, R. 8 east, and the South East fourth of Sec. 23, T. 7, R. 8 east in DeKalb Co. Ala. levied on as the property of Jesse Cunningham to satisfy said execution in favor of the Branch Bank at Decatur.

Sale within the usual hours.

JAMES C. WATKINS, Jr.

By his Deputy ASA SKELTON.

Oct. 23, 1844.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Monday, 9 P. M.	Tuesday, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 9 P. M.	Wednesday, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, 9 P. M.	Thursday, 6 A. M.
Thursday, 9 P. M.	Friday, 6 A. M.
Friday, 9 P. M.	Saturday, 6 A. M.
Saturday, 9 P. M.	Sunday, 6 A. M.
Sunday, 9 P. M.	Monday, 6 A. M.
Monday, 9 P. M.	Tuesday, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 9 P. M.	Wednesday, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, 9 P. M.	Thursday, 6 A. M.
Thursday, 9 P. M.	Friday, 6 A. M.
Friday, 9 P. M.	Saturday, 6 A. M.
Saturday, 9 P. M.	Sunday, 6 A. M.
Sunday, 9 P. M.	Monday, 6 A. M.

State of Alabama, }
Benton County. }

ORPHANS' COURT, Octo. 1st. 1844.

THIS day came John Ramey administrator of the estate of Wm. Fagan dec. and presented his accounts and vouchers, with the proper statement, for a partial settlement of the estate of said dec. whereupon—

It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in said settlement, that the same will be had, at the office of the clerk of the County court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 9th day of November, 1844, according to the accounts and vouchers as filed, unless objected to on that day.

A true copy from the minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.

Octo. 16, 1844.—31.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber still continues to carry on the COTTON GIN MAKING at his old stand and is prepared to execute all work in his line, in the most durable and substantial manner.

J. N. HAYDEN.

Noted Writing Paper.

For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Are now receiving an extensive stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

carefully selected in New York, and purchased at the lowest prices of that market. It is therefore with confidence that they respectfully solicit the attention of their old patrons and the public generally to their New Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market, and have all who desire to purchase Goods to call and examine. Below will be found a catalogue of some of the articles comprised in their Stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown, black, B. black, Pilot and Beaver, English & American. Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres. Alpaccas, and Crape Cannel. Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets. Kentucky Jeans, assorted. Scarlet, green, and white Flannels. Kerseys, and Linseys. Whiting, point & Mackinaw Blankets. Brown and bleached Domestic, assorted. Virginia and Manchester Onaburgs. Bleached and brown Drillings. Tickings, and Georgia Nankens. Cottonades, Krenlins, and Gambroons. Gingham cloth, (a new article.) Grass Linens and cloths. Irish Linens and Long Lawns. Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Diapers and Linens. A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy Lawns and muslins. Printed and Plaid Balzarines. Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth. Embasias, Merinos, and Barazhe. Pink, cooled, fancy embroidered, and silk striped Ginghams.

Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde. Black, blue-black, Mattion and Gro grain silk. Black, pink & hat crapes. Pink, white and black Satins. Pink, white, and green Florence. Jack-net, mall, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull, figured and striped muslins.

Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins. Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils. Fancy silk dress h'ts, cravats, cuffs. French wrought, and Lace Collars. Pongee, Spinnifield, crimson and twilled. Hdkfs. Black & white cotton & silk laces. Silk Fillet, & Kid Gloves and Miss. Gents' Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hosiery.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose. Tullies, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband. Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Perrets. Corsets, Lingerie and white bone. Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions. Black and white cotton and Thread Edgings and Insertions.

Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles. Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton hdk'fs. Collars, Stocks and Italian

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms, also an efficient remedy for Fever of every description.
THE increased demand for this medicine, is evidence to the proprietor, that it must be the prevailing practice in every section of the country. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine has so greatly increased, that the proprietor has not been able to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—Bilious Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure an ordinary case of chills and fever.
The large amount of sales having reduced the price to One Dollar per box.

—ALSO—
Dr. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills.
Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.
This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Head-ache and sick stomach, palpitations of the heart, Diarrhoea, Nervous affections, obstructed menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heart-burn, White-swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.
Price, twenty-five cents per box—a pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of the efficacy of these medicines.

Letter from the Sulphur Springs Mo. State of Missouri, Jefferson Co. September 22, 1843.
Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: We the undersigned citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs Co. would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented, many of the people in this neighborhood have been compelled to go to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood, as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Dr. A. J. Kendall, P. O. Master at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to except of an agency to accommodate the people. Respectfully yours, J. B. Frederic, David Knowland, B. Johnson, Henry Lauplin, J. Burgess, Jr., Skelton Richardson, Phil. Phipps, Jno. Byrd, Thomas Moss, F. Waters, J. Richardson, John Ogle, Wm. Hartzel, John H. Nash, Silas Huskey, L. S. Ingalls, W. R. Robertson, Jno. G. Bond, H. D. P. Lucius.

MEMPHIS, TENN. }
October 21, 1843. }
Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: We are quite out of your pills—there is a very great increase in sales, and encouraging demand for them. Please send a supply as soon as convenient.
Respectfully yours,
J. ISLER, & Co.
Druggist Memphis.

SALEM, ILLINOIS, }
October 25, 1843. }
Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: I received the last package of pills you sent me, and sold them all in a few days, you will please send me another package by the stage immediately. I would like to have as much as six hundred boxes, as there is a great demand for them, and I have also promised some to Dr. Baker. I was recently through Greene and Madison counties, and saw a number of your agents who were entirely sold out.
Respectfully yours, &c.
B. F. LEMON.

Letter from Dr. S. H. Wilson, practicing Physician.
NAPOLEON, ARKANSAS.
Dr. CHAMPION—Dear Sir: I now intend carrying on the Drug business in this place, upon a larger scale, and of the opinion that from the known virtue of your pills which have been fully tested this season, and the facts in regard to their efficacy, daily developing themselves, I feel assured that had I the whole and sole agency of them, within the limits of my practice, I could sell double the amount of the agents in the immediate vicinity, and could I make an arrangement of this character, I would at all times be prepared to pay over to your travelling agent the several sums due from me whenever he should call. Mr. Swin will give you all the information that you may desire in regard to my responsibility, together with his views of the propriety of my suggestion.
Respectfully yours,
SHELBY H. WILSON.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Crayum.
Walton County, Georgia.
Dr. CHAMPION—Sir: I took a thorough view of the lower part of Ga., and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills, in every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, leaving off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy on earth for the cure of Chills and Fever.
Yours Truly,
THOMAS W. CRAUM.

April 13, 1844.
Dr. F. Champion—Dear Sir: I have disposed of all the pills left with me last spring by your agent, and they have proved to be all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills and a suitable quantity of anti-Bilious pills at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, & I trust they will reach me in time.
Yours,
B. B. SIMMS.

For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY also in nearly all of the towns and villages, and by numerous country agents in all of the Western and Southern States.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I would respectfully inform my old friends and customers, and the public generally, that I shall again on the 1st of September next, commence the above business, and shall be prepared to advance at any time after this date, either Cash, Bagging and Rope, or Groceries, upon Cotton or Merchandise stored with me. And as I have gone to great expense in building a large Fire-Proof Warehouse, as I trust for the benefit and accommodation of my old friends and patrons, and the public generally, I hope by attending strictly to all business entrusted to my care, I shall receive a liberal share of custom. I would inform those who may have any apprehension from high water, that I am now filling up my yard entirely above high water mark, higher than the water has ever been known to rise.

As I am informed that some of the Warehouse men, are trying to get business by cutting under, (as we call it) I would inform all who have an idea of giving me their business, that I intend to do business as low as any other house.

I have associated my brother A. Hatchett, in the business with me, and we shall do business under the name of W. T. Hatchett & Bro.

WM. T. HATCHETT.
WETUMPKA, June 3, 1844—tf.

EDUCATION.

WILL be opened in the Town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 17th inst. a Male School.—Rates of Tuition for the session of 5 months as follows:
Primary Class, including Reading Writing, &c. \$6
2d class, including Elements of Geography, Arithmetic, with Reading, &c. \$8
3d class, including English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic advanced. \$12
4th class, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, &c. \$15
JOS. WILSON.
Jacksonville, June 12, 1844.—tf.

William B. Martin

AND
R. G. Earle,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.
Office at Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—tf.

G. T. McAFEE,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery, (OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)
WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme Court of the State.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Henry Goldthwait, Mobile.
" G. W. Stone, Talladega.
" Thos. Clifton, Marion.
" Geo. Goldthwait, Montgomery.
" A. Martin, Montgomery.
Messrs. Reed & Speed, Murfreesborough.
John S. Eilen, Mobile.
Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.
April 17, 1844.—1y.

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

This undersigned have formed a Copartnership to commence business on the first day of Sept. next, for the purpose of conducting a general Warehouse and Commission Business in the city of Wetumpka.

We have leased the Sheds and close Warehouse, occupied during the last season, by H. F. Simmons, Esq., where we will be prepared to receive Cotton and goods sent to our care. The Warehouse and Sheds, leased by us, are situated near the River, and remote from other Buildings; and were not affected by the Freshet of 1844.

We will be prepared to make liberal advances in Cash, or Bagging and Rope, Groceries or Dry Goods, on Cotton stored with us.

If strict attention to business, and a prompt and punctual discharge of our duties, as Agents for others, entitle us to a patronage, we shall expect to receive the support of our old friends and acquaintances, and a liberal share of the patronage of the public generally.

MILLER & LUNDIE.
Wetumpka, July 3, 1844.—6m.

Presidential Election.

There will be an election held at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 11th day of November, 1844, for the purpose of electing nine Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

ROBERT S. PORTER,
Sheriff of Benton Co. Ala.
Octo. 2, 1844.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

House of Entertainment in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
AARON HAYNES.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery. He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

"THE Pilgrim's Choice,"

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors." BY ELB. DAVID W. ANDREWS.
A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

Wool Carding.

The undersigned grateful for past favors, would take this method of informing the public that he has just returned from Tennessee with NEW CARDS, and is now prepared to execute work in his line in the most approved and satisfactory manner, and upon the following terms.

White wool 10 cents.
Mixing 12 1/2 "
Or Toll one fifth.

In addition to the above he has also just received a quantity of Cotton Machinery, which will enable him to sell FACTORY THREAD of various sizes, of as good quality and upon as reasonable terms as ever sold in the County. Good picked cotton taken in exchange for Thread or Wool Carding.

JOHN McKIRKIN.
Four miles south of White Plains.
August 7th, 1844.—3m.

Bagging and Rope

OF good quality constantly kept for sale by the undersigned, at about Wetumpka prices.
WOODWARD & PORTER.
Jacksonville, Aug. 12, 1844.

BAGGING.

WEIGHING over 2 lbs. to the yard and between 48 and 50 inches wide—Also Rope & Twine for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Jacksonville, Aug. 12, 1844.

BLANKS, For Sheriffs, Clerks, Magistrates, &c.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by James S. Pearson, at Wedowee, a bay horse colt about two years old, hind foot white, ten hands high and appraised to ten dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.
Sept. 4th 1844.

Committed

TO Jail in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. on the 25th day of September last, a Negro boy who says his name is TOM, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet 8 inches high, stout made, black complexion, sensible and free spoken, no scars or marks perceptible. He says he ran away about the 1st of July last from Wm. Kelly, living half a mile from the town of Pontotoc, Mississippi, and was making his way to South Carolina, to his old master named McMillan.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

AARON HAYNES, Jailor.
Sept. 2, 1844.—5t.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to me, on the 10th of June, 1844, by the Judge of the Orphans' Court of St. Clair County, on the estate of William Brown, dead, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.
JAMES C. BROWN, Adm.
July 31, 1844.—6t.

CASTINGS.

Consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Wash Kettles, Andirons, &c. &c. for sale at the Store of HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Bagging and Rope,
For Sale by
S. P. HUDSON, & CO.
Aug. 7, 1844.

Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Lecl Bruton deceased from the Orphans Court of Benton County, on the 15th day of July 1844; all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
MATTHEW ALLEN, Adm.
Aug. 7, 1844.—6t.

J FORNEY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Staple & Fancy
DRY GOODS;

Bonnets Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes and Saddlery, Hardware & Cutlery, Drugs, Medicines, and Dye-Staffs, Books and Stationery, Queens and Glassware, Family Groceries, FACTORY THREAD, BOLTING CLOTHS, Improved Brass Clocks, at \$10. Combs and Jewellery, &c. Tobacco and Segars, Bagging and Rope of superior quality, daily expected, Which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Oct. 16, 1844.—5t.

State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, IN VACATION OCTOBER 15th, 1844.

BE it remembered that on this day, the 15th day of October 1844, came Zachariah Phillips by his Attorney, and filed his petition in this court setting forth that on the 29th day of July A. D. 1839, he purchased of one Jacob Hoyle a certain tract or parcel of land known as follows, (viz): The S. E. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 21, Township fifteen, Range six, East: The S. W. fourth of the S. W. fourth of Sec. 22, Township 15, Range six, East; and the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth of Sec. 27, Township 15, Range six, east in the Coosa Land District, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars: that said Jacob Hoyle, executed the said bond for titles, bearing date the 27th day of July, A. D. 1839, whereby he bound himself to make and execute, to the said Zachariah Phillips a good and complete title to said land, whenever all the purchase money therefor should be paid: the petition avers, that all the purchase money has been paid, and that the said Jacob Hoyle has died intestate without complying with the condition, of his said bond, by executing titles to the petitioner, and that Patton Brothers is the owner of the estate of the said Jacob Hoyle dec'd: that the only children and heirs of the said Jacob Hoyle dec'd, are John R. Hoyle; Phillip Hoyle; Joseph Whittenbury and his wife Vina, late Vina Hoyle; Benjamin H. Carpenter and his wife Catharine, late Catharine Hoyle; Elizabeth Hoyle; Caroline Hoyle; Mary Hoyle and Jacob Forney Hoyle; and prays that Patton Brothers, as aforesaid, be decreed to execute to the petitioner good and sufficient titles to said land, according to the bond of his intestate, Jacob Hoyle dec'd, whereupon—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three consecutive months, notifying all persons interested therein, and particularly the said Patton Brothers, adm'r, as aforesaid, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in February next, to show cause, if any they can, why the said Patton Brothers, adm'r of the estate of the said Jacob Hoyle dec'd, should not be decreed to make and execute, to the said Zachariah Phillips, a title to the said lands, according to the requirements of the bond of his intestate.

A true copy from the minutes, of the Orphans Court.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
Octo. 16, 1844.—m3m.

State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT, REGULAR TERM, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1844.

THIS day came into court John Chennault Administrator Edo. of the Estate of Jesse W. Pierson deceased and Reports himself ready for final Settlement, having filed his accounts and vouchers—

It is ordered by the court, that the first Monday in November next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said Estate.

It is further ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in said final Settlement, to be and appear at an Orphans court to be held at the usual place of holding said court in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why final Settlement should not be made.

A true copy from the minutes: Attest: ROSS PHILIPS, CLK.
Sept. 25, 1844.—5t—\$6 00.

State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT, REGULAR TERM, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1844.

THIS day came into court John Chennault Administrator Edo. of the Estate of Jesse W. Pierson deceased and Reports himself ready for final Settlement, having filed his accounts and vouchers—

It is ordered by the court, that the first Monday in November next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said Estate.

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A true copy from the minutes: Attest: ROSS PHILIPS, CLK.
Sept. 25, 1844.—5t—\$6 00.

CASTINGS, Salt and Flour,

for sale by YOUNG & NESBIT.
Sept. 18 1844.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Ex'rx. of the estate of Benjamin Hollingsworth, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward immediately and make payment, and also to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
JOICEY HOLLINGSWORTH, Ex'rx.
Sept. 25, 1844.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala. on the 30th Sept. 1844, which if not called for by the 31st December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

A Hubbard John
Anderson, Rev. w Johnson Thomas
Address, Jesse Jones Louis D.
Arnold Lewis T Jordan Mrs. R.
Ayres Mrs. Susan Kennedy Wm. J.
" Win " Wm.
Ayer " Kent. D. M.
Arterbury Mrs M Kirby Miss E.
Barnes H m Lloyd Green B.
Baxter miss S Larason Peter
Black A McCartney Barney
" John Sr McCallum E. W.
" Mitchell Maddox John J.
Bolinger Peter Martin Miss A. T.
Boozer Henry " H. L.
Brewton P miles Merideth Rev. W. H.
" Nancy Miller R. C.
Bridges N Moore Daniel D.
Burden miss Sarah Morgan Samuel
" Wytley B Mullins Mrs N. W.
" Joel Neighbors Benj.
Burt James m Nichols Wm. D.
Bush & Bros. Oliver Joseph
Cannon miss Barbara Palmer Henry R.
Chaney Peter Parker John
Chilton m. " Obadiah
Clark Zachariah Patterson Wm.
Coats William, or Petty miss Mary
James Ripley Potter Wm.
Colvin Alfred Prater Jackson
Clark Nathan Reid H. T.
Cline Stephen or Richey Charles
Nancy Hatcher " James
Davis John M. " John
Denson Cally " Wm. M.
Dickinson Anthony Roberts Wm. M.
Easters Miss Emily " John
Et-n James Sanders Simson
Finch Isaac Scott Robert
Fleming Robert Selman Benj.
Foster John Sewin Moses
Gilbert L. M. Simmons Elam
Green Samuel " Wm.
Griffin Wm. C. Sharp Francis
" John Smith Sidney D.
" R. L. Stewart Mrs Ann
Gross Jos. Street Jesse M.
Hall James Swift Joseph C.
Haynes C. Taylor James
Hays John S. Treadwell D.
Haris James H. Wesson Wm.
Hogue James White John B.
Hollingsworth B. Wilkinson J. W.
" John Wright John
Honey John Wm. B.
Howell Lewis m. GEORGE HOKE, P. M.
Oct. 2, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above Business in all its various branches. His shop is on the south side of the Public Square, next door to the grocery of T. & W. Dohard, where he will at all times be prepared to execute in a neat and durable manner any work in his line. Saddles, Harness, of the best materials will be made to order, and upon the shortest notice; and he would venture the intimation to those who may favor him with their patronage, and with whom economy is an object, that they will find it greatly to their interest, to purchase work made at home, where the person making it is personally interested also in retaining their custom by doing faithful work. One Saddle well made is worth two or three half made—a word to the wise is sufficient. Mending and repairing executed in the best manner and upon the shortest notice.
JOHN C. BLACK.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, I will offer for sale, at the residence of the late Benjamin Hollingsworth deceased, two miles north of Jacksonville, on Friday the first day of November next, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, corn, hogs, sheep and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—The negroes will be sold for cash; the other property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note and good security; all sums under five dollars, cash.
JOICEY HOLLINGSWORTH, Ex'rx.
Octo. 2, 1844.—3t.

State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1844.

THIS day came into Court, James M. Bradford and James H. Means, the executors of the estate of Henry Bradford, dec., and presented their accounts against said estate for allowance, and the court having examined and audited said accounts and ordered the same properly stated, reports said account for allowance.

Whereupon it is ordered by the court, that said account as it now stands be reported for allowance at a term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in November next, in the town of Ashville, and that forty days notice of the intention of said executors, of having their said account presented to said court for allowance, at said term, be made by publishing notice thereof in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested, then and there to appear and show cause if any they have, why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy test: ROSS PHILIPS,
Clerk of County Court.
October, 2, 1844.—5t.—\$6

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for Benton County, passed August 2nd 1844, we the undersigned commissioners appointed by the said court, will on the first Monday in November next, sell at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder, a tract of land belonging to the estate of Joel Sullivan, deceased; being in the vicinity of Jacksonville, known as the E. half of the N. W. quarter—the E. half of the S. W. quarter, and the W. half of the S. E. quarter of Section 24, Township 14, Range 9 East, in the Coosa Land District. The sale will be on a credit of 12 months, and the purchaser will be required to give note and good security for the purchase money—sale within the usual hours.

A. J. WALKER,
E. L. WOODWARD,
AARON HAYNES,
Sept. 11 1844.

AGUE PILLS.

Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,
Are now receiving, at their Store, in Jacksonville, their
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
Comprising STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

Silk and Lace Goods,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES
HARDWARE and Cutlery,
Saddles and Saddlery
Elliptic Springs,
Carriage and Buggy trimmings,
Queen and Glass ware,
Drugs, and MEDICINES,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Anvils, Vices and Bellows,
Family Groceries,
Hoop Iron, nails and Caststeel,
Bolting cloths, new anchor,
Books and Stationary,
Leather and Shoe thread,
Patent Currying knives,
Collin's axes and Whit. Cards,
Log and 5th Chains,
Mill Sieves,
Rifle Guns,
Factory Cotton,
Tobacco, plug and cut.
Mackinac Blankets, white, red, blue, and plaid.

Superior Bed Blankets,
and in fact almost every article of use and taste, in demand, being the best stock we have ever offered, which we are disposed to sell low for cash or on time to punctual purchasers.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Octo. 9, 1844.

SADDLERY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above Business in all its various branches. His shop is on the south side of the Public Square, next door to the grocery of T. & W. Dohard, where he will at all times be prepared to execute in a neat and durable manner any work in his line. Saddles, Harness, of the best materials will be made to order, and upon the shortest notice; and he would venture the intimation to those who may favor him with their patronage, and with whom economy is an object, that they will find it greatly to their interest, to purchase work made at home, where the person making it is personally interested also in retaining their custom by doing faithful work. One Saddle well made is worth two or three half made—a word to the wise is sufficient. Mending and repairing executed in the best manner and upon the shortest notice.

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